Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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April 1, 186—tf.

REPORT RELATIVE TO FRAUDS AT ELECTIONS, IN CERTAIN COUNTIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AS MADE BY A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kelly, from the select committee, appointed on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1865, in pursuance of a preamble and resolution of the House, made report, viz:

That they confined their examinations and deliberations strictly to the objects contemplated by the terms of their appointment, which was in pursuance of a preamble and resolution in the following words, to wit:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Friday, January 20, 1865. }

"WHEREAS, It appears from the annual message of the Governor of this Commonwealth, from the fact that duplicate returns for some of the members of this House were presented at the meeting of the Legislature, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and from the further fact, that the seats of several other members have been contested, since the organization of the House, upon the ground of alleged irregularity in the returns of elections by soldiers in actual military service, that the provisions of the act of 26th of August, A. D., 1864, regulating such elections, have been misunderstood, neglected or violated, by some of the prothonotaries and return judges of this Commonwealth:

"*And Whereas*, It is essential to the welfare of the State, that confidence in the fairness of elections should be preserved, and a ready submission to the will of the majority, fairly and legally expressed at the ballot box, should be inculcated and enforced, frauds and contrivances to defeat the will of the people, and take away from them, or any number of them, the elective franchise, should be exposed and condemned, and a sure and speedy remedy to prevent the repetition of such offence should be provided; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a select committee of five members be appointed, to examine and report to this House, whether any prothonotaries or county or district return judges of this Commonwealth, refused to certify or receive, or refused or neglected to receive, compute or embrace any return or returns of any election or elections by soldiers in actual military service, on the second Tuesday of October last, with power to send for persons and papers; and also to report whether any legislation is necessary to provide a remedy against such actions in the future, and to punish all such officers as may be guilty of such offence.

"*Ordered*, That Messrs. Kelley, Waddell, Anderson, Negley and Grady be the said committee."

Extract from the Journal.

JNO. A. SMULL, for
A. W. BENEDICT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

That your committee having been duly organized and chosen, visited Bedford, and heard the testimony of several witnesses, and received sundry copies of papers and documents, duly certified, all of which evidence is returned herewith. The trip to Bedford was made on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 26th, 27th and 28th days of January, 1865.

Your committee held several meetings at Harrisburg, and received in evidence numerous papers and documents, all of which are also returned herewith, as a part of the testimony taken by the committee.

On the 16th and 17th days of February, A. D. 1865, your committee visited Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, and then and there examined sundry witnesses, and received in evidence certain papers, duly certified, all of which are returned as part of the evidence.

Different requests were made of your committee to visit the counties of Westmoreland Fayette and Lycoming, and examine into the action of the prothonotaries and return judges of those counties, in rejecting returns of votes from persons in actual military service. Your committee did not comply with these requests, but at the urgent desire of persons in Westmoreland county, they agreed to summon witnesses and receive testimony and certain papers from that county, which are herewith submitted, and to which reference will be made in a subsequent part of this report.

Your committee declined to visit those counties for the reason that they could not spare the time without allowing an improper encroachment upon their other legislative duties, and for the further reason (and more particularly the latter,) that your committee discovered abundantly sufficient reason in their investigations of the conduct of prothonotaries and judges in the Sixteenth Congressional district, the Sixteenth Judicial district, and in the Legislative district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, to justify the action of the House in adopting the preamble and resolution by virtue of which the committee was appointed, and to compel them to find and report, as they now do, that there is great and pressing need of other and further legislation to provide civil remedies for any like conduct in the future, and also to punish as criminals of a high grade and dangerous character, any prothonotaries or return judges who may be so base, in the future, as to perpetrate crimes similar to those which have been brought to the notice of your committe during the progress of its investigations. Your committee has prepared, and reports, herewith, a bill intended to secure these objects. It is entitled "An Act to compel prothonotaries and return judges to perform their respective duties under the act of August 25, A. D. 1864, regulating elections by soldiers in actual military service; giving jurisdiction to the courts of the Commonwealth, for that purpose, and providing penalties for the neglect or violation of such duties."

It is submitted to the superior judgment of the House for such amendments, and such action as may be deemed advisable; but the committee cannot refrain from remarking, that, in their opinion, some such legislation is absolutely indispensable at the present session of the Legislature, in order to prevent the perpetration of gross wrongs and glaring frauds upon the soldiers who may exercise the right of suffrage in future, while in the actual service of their country.

It appears, from the evidence, that soon after the election of October 11, 1864, the result for member of Congress, in the Sixteenth district, appeared to be doubtful.—After the vote, usually styled the "home vote," had been counted, and while the "army vote" was yet being received, it became evident that to save the candidate having a majority of the "home vote" it would become necessary to withold, omit or reject a portion, at least, of the army or soldiers' vote. The design to do this appears to have been formed in advance of the second meeting of return judges. Accordingly, and in pursuance of that design, it was found that at such second meeting of the return judges for the county of Adams, eight returns of soldiers' votes, numbering two hundred and eight votes, and giving one hundred and eight majority, were deliberately rejected by a majority of the return judges of Adams county. Your committee will speak more particularly of this conduct or action, in a subsequent part of this report.

Only fifty-one soldiers votes were returned to Fulton county. Of these the return judges rejected the two largest returns, numbering twenty-five votes and giving a majority of nine votes, and counted twenty-six soldiers' votes. It was not pretended that any vote of the fifty-one had been cast by any person not a lawful and qualified voter, but the rejections were based entirely upon "informality" in the returns. To the county of Bedford the votes of five hundred and forty-six soldiers were returned. Here the task of rejecting votes seems to have been chiefly committed to, or at least assumed by Oliver E. Shannon, Esq., the prothonotary. He acted as both judge and jury. At an early hour of Friday morning, (return day,) he notified Mr. Cessna, attorney for General William H. Koontz, a candidate for Congress, that B. F. Meyers and George H. Spang, Esqrs., attorneys for General A. H. Coffroth, the other candidate for Congress, had notified him (Mr. Shannon,) not to certify certain soldiers' returns, and that he had consented to hear their arguments at ten o'clock, A. M., of that day, where Mr. Cessna might appear for General Koontz if he saw fit. The hearing took place. Mr. Cessna protested against the jurisdiction of the court, and the whole question was argued for a period of two hours. Mr. Shannon rejected two returns, containing one hundred and thirty-nine votes, and giving a majority of forty-five votes. The board of return judges of Bedford county subsequently, by a vote of thirteen to six, sustained this action. They then, by the same vote, counted the other soldiers' returns for the county, to the number of four hundred and seven. Every one of the thirteen judges signed this return. The six judges not agreeing to this return then made out and severally signed a separate return for Congress, embracing every vote of the four hundred and seven counted by the majority, and also including the one hundred and thirty-nine votes rejected or witheld by the prothonotary. The ground upon which these two returns were rejected, was that there were names upon the list of voters returned of citizens, who, when at home, did not reside in Bedford county. It appeared, in evidence, that one of these returns contained the names of thirty-seven citizens of Fulton county, but it appeared, from the same return, that no more votes were given for Bedford county officers than there were names of Bedford county voters on the list, and it was admitted and proved that Fulton county was a part of the same Congressional, Judicial and Legislative district. It was also proved and admitted that these thirty-seven persons were duly qualified voters of Fulton county, and that their votes had not been returned to Fulton county, for either Congress, Judge or Assembly.

The other rejected return contained the names of sixty voters. Of these, forty-eight were citizens of Bedford county, sixteen of Fulton, and six of Huntingdon and Cambria. No more than forty-eight votes were returned to Bedford for any county office, only fifty-four for Judge, fifty-two for Congress and fifty for Assembly. The other votes, about six, were returned to Huntingdon and Cambria, for the respective candidates in those counties. It is but proper to state here, that these sixty voters were all members of the same company, belonging to one organization, and serving in the army of the James, at the time of the election. The other rejected return came from a body of drafted men, all then quartered at barracks, No. 1, in Washington city. In short it was at no time pretended that any single vote of all those rejected was cast by any person not entitled to vote. On the contrary, it was most clearly and distinctly proved by all the witnesses called upon both sides, including G. H. Spang, Esq., one of the attorneys for Gen. A. H. Coffroth, that every soldier of the entire five hundred and forty-six, returned to Bedford, was a qualified voter, and that the only objection was as to the manner of making the returns.

Mr. Shannon appeared before your committee, called, examined and cross-examined witnesses, and furnished a written statement of his views, in defence of his action. His entire defence rested upon his view of the eighteenth section of the act of 1864, regulating elections by soldiers, &c. Even here he gave force only to the word "such," before "returns." That section of the law prescribes the duty of prothonotaries in certifying "such returns," evidently meaning returns from soldiers in actual service. But Mr. Shannon insists that if, in any particular the returns should not be precisely "such," as directed by the act of Assembly, then it was not his duty to certify them, and that he was sole judge of the matter, and had discretionary power to withold or certify all papers which he might conclude were or were not "such returns." He, and the judges, appear to have entirely disregarded that part of the twenty-seventh section of the same act, which declares that "no mere informality in the manner of carrying out or executing any of the provisions of this act, shall invalidate any election held under the same, or authorize the return thereof to be rejected or set aside."

To expose the folly and wickedness of the action of this prothonotary and these judges would be a waste of time. The case only needs to be presented.

The great end and aim of the law were to insure, to the soldier on duty, the exercise of that elective franchise which was enjoyed by his fellow citizens at home. The Constitution of the State guaranteed this to him. The people of the State declared, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand at the ballot box, that he should be permitted to exercise this right. While these one hundred and thirty-nine soldiers were carrying the flag of the country, and defending her cause at the time these votes were being counted, a petty tyrant, like the prothonotary of a county, by malignity or stupidity, assuming, to himself, powers and jurisdiction which did not belong to him, overturn their will, and absolutely disfranchise the whole number.

Much of the evidence went to convict Mr Shannon of bad faith in the premises. He called, as a witness, Major D. Washabaugh, to prove that he sent to Harrisburg to get these returns, or an explanation of them, so that (as he alleged) they might be counted.

But, unfortunately for him, his witness testified that a full and satisfactory explanation had been discovered and made to him. These returns were duly copied, certified by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and said copies handed to Mr. Shannon on the day before the meeting of the return judges. Again, after the argument before him on Friday morning, in the prothonatary's office he declared that he would go home and decide the question and prepare his certificate. Before he started it was proved, by several witnesses, and especially his own clerk, that he sent for B. F. Meyers, Esq., one of the attorneys for General Coffroth, and one of the candidates for the Legislature, that he did not go home, as he declared he would, but carried his papers up stairs, and there had Mr. Meyers with him from an hour to an hour and a half, until the whole business was completed.

He absolutely refused, even after demand in writing, to make copies of those returns, or any returns, and made out only a general table of all the returns in his own way leaving nothing whatever for the judges to do. He added up all the returns, then subtracted such as in his view were not "such returns," and made one general certificate for the aggregate. Not satisfied to stop here, but disregarding or forgetting every sense of propriety, he went before the board of return judges in person, and made a speech of some length to prevent them from receiving the two returns which he had rejected, (certified copies of which were sent by the Secretary of the Commonwealth,) and argued to the board that they had no right to receive any paper whatever, except such as he gave them. This effort, strangely inconsistent with his allegation that he had sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for copies and explanations, in order that these returns might be counted. After the argument closed before the board of return judges, upon the suggestion of the attorney for Gen. Koontz, the room was cleared in order that the judges might decide for themselves. Scarcely had this been done, when it became apparent that some of those who had been counted upon to aid in carrying out this infamous fraud were alarmed by what they had heard in the argument; when Mr. Shannon again comes to the rescue; and having been sent for by a few of the more faithful, actually returned and remained with the board until the whole work had been consummated.

Emboldened by the apparent success of these efforts of a few individuals to elect a member of Congress in opposition to the wishes of the legal voters of the district, as declared at the ballot box, some of these same worthies, in connection with a few others, at once turned their attention to the selection of a president judge and two members of the Legislature. The district return judges were to meet on the Friday following. The issue of the Bedford *Gazette*, immediately before those meetings, gave the note of preparation for these contests. Its editor was one of the candidates for the Legislature. A short article, taken from among many others, reads thus:

"NOT OUT OF THE WOODS.

"The Abolitionists crowed before they were out of the woods. They have claimed the defeat of General Coffroth, Judge Kimmell and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. The latest official reports elect General Coffroth, while the Judicial and Legislative districts are still undetermined, with the chances in favor of the Democratic candidates, when the legal votes shall be counted. Wait and see."

It seems almost, or rather altogether impossible to imagine how this work could be accomplished. But the job had been commenced and must be finished. Without giving the figures here, the committee will state, that by virtue of the returns these gentlemen had made up themselves, after throwing out all the soldiers' votes they could throw out, in the counties of Bedford and Fulton, and taking their own tables, as signed and assented to by every judge in every county, of the district, except the six in Bedford county, who had signed a larger Congressional return, (one which included every vote embraced in the majority return,) they elected Hon. Alexander King, president judge, over Hon. F. M. Kimmell, by a majority of one hundred and five votes. They elected Moses A. Ross to the Legislature by a majority of one hundred and ten votes, over Hiram Finley, and elected David B. Armstrong, over B. F. Meyers, by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two votes. For the truth of these statements, the committee refer to the certified copies of returns embraced in the evidence. Had the soldiers' votes of Bedford and Fulton been properly counted, these majorities would have been made larger. When the judicial district return judges had assembled, they deliberately proceed to throw out the entire soldiers' vote of Bedford county, which gave to Judge King a majority of one hundred and seventy-six, besides the two returns withheld by Mr. Shannon. Wm. J. Roch, the return judge from Bedford county, who was one of the thirteen judges who at Bedford had made and adopted this return, and had himself signed it under oath, as the true return, actually voted and assisted in throwing out the same return, carried there by himself, and contained in the only commission which he had to be there himself. This action elected F. M. Kimmell by a majority of seventy-one votes; and these judges actually proceeded to give him a certificate of election, and to make return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By this actirn, every soldier of the five hundred and forty-six, whose names were returned to Bedford, were denied the right of participating in the choice of a president judge for the next ten years. It is scarcely necessary for your committee to add, that this manner of electing judges was hardly contemplated by the framers of the Constitution and the laws; and that a judge obtaining his commission in this way would not be very likely to command the respect or retain the confidence of the people, or to inspire a very remarkable degre of respect for his love of justice or the supremacy of the law. Fortunately, this latter experiment was not tested, for the reason that the Governor and Attorney General of the State concluded that under the law, return judges did not certify to the election of president judges, but only computed and returned the votes. The Governor commissioned the man duly elected.

At a meeting of the Legislative district return judges, the twenty-five, out of fifty-one soldiers' votes which had been counted by the return judges of Fulton county, were actually omitted, or rejected, by two of said three district return judges. Mr. James Lynch, of Fulton county, who had helped to make the return just one week before, and who had signed the same under oath as a correct and true return, being a party to this action. The whole soldiers' vote of Bedford county was also thrown out; the home vote of Fulton and Bedford counties and the whole of Somerset county being counted, and thus electing Messrs. Meyers and Findley to the Legislature, by majorities of fifty-one and seventy-one, respectively. Mr. Joseph Elder, the return judge from Bedford county, who had aided in making this return, who had signed it, under oath, as a true return, actually voted with Judge Lynch, of Fulton county, to reject his own return, although without it he had no other commission to be present at that meeting of district return judges. By this action of these two men, Joseph Elder and James Lynch, aided by the prothonotary of Bedford county, not one single soldiers' vote from Bedford county, nor one from Fulton, was counted in the election of members of the Legislature. Five hundred and forty-six voters of Bedford county, and fifty-one voters of Fulton county, all absent in the service of their country, were thus disfranchised by this unequalled and inexplicable infamy. It is but proper to remark here, again, that up to this hour, it is not even pretended that of all these five hundred and ninety-seven soldiers, there was a single one who was not a lawful voter, or who had not a right to vote for members of the Legislature in that district.

Your committee is forced to the conclusion, that, at least, one of the candidates for the Legislature, B. F. Meyers, Esq., of Bedford, was a party to this gigantic fraud. He appeared before prothonotary Shannon and advised and argued against the reception of certain returns. He visited Mr. Shannon after the argument and remained with him until his work was complete. He proclaimed, in his paper, before the meeting of the district return judges, that the work would be done. He was with Judge Lynch on the morning of the meeting of the district judges, who remarked, that "Mr. Meyers *are* fixing the papers." The papers were fixed, and the work done, as Mr. Meyers had predicted; and in pursuance of the result he appeared before the Legislature and claimed his seat at the organization of the House. In addition to this, he has been constant in his vilification and abuse of the majority of the House because he was not admitted to a seat. For the truth of this assertion your committee refer to a few extracts from the Bedford *Gazette*, which are returned with the evidence. True, in most of his articles, he bases his right to a seat upon the action of the return judges, and not upon the votes of the people.

W. D. Miller, the return judge of Somerset county, refused to join Judges Lynch and Elder, in their process of mutilation and disfranchisement, and proceeded to make out and certify a full and complete return of all the soldiers' votes, and these two papers, forming but one return, were presented to the House, at its organization; and showing as they did, (as held by the court in the case of Robert Ewing, in Philadelphia,) that Messrs. Armstrong and Ross had received the greatest number of votes, and were duly elected, when speaking of two or more papers presented, declared, "If there are contradictions, we must reconcile them if we can; and if this cannot be done, we must decide according to the legal intendment of the facts found by the said judges, *acting within the scope of their legitimate authority.*"

In this same case, and in every other case known to your committee, in every court in Pennsylvania, in which the question was raised, it was held that the duties of the prothonotary and of return judges were purely ministerial, and in no way partook of a judicial character or nature. That it was the duty of the prothonotary to certify, and of the judges to compute, all the returns received. If there were errors or illegalities, all such questions could be raised, tried and decided by the tribunals constituted for the trial of contested elections. These decisions were made before the passage of the law of 1864. As already seen, the twenty-seventh section of this law expressly declares that no mere formality shall justify the rejection of any return of soldiers' votes. The latter portion of the twentieth and twenty-eighth sections of the same law, provides distinct tribunals for the trial and settlement of all such questions as were in these cases tried and decided by the prothonotary and the return judges. It is a well settled rule of law, that when the jurisdiction of any particular tribunal is established for the trial of any question, the jurisdiction of all other tribunals is excluded.

Your committee is of opinion that the command of the twenty-seventh section of the act of 1864, speaks to all the tribunals before which such returns of soldiers' votes may come. It is a positive command to prothonotaries, in certifying to returns. It is a like command to county return judges; also to district return judges. To courts on the trial of contested elections; to the Clerk of the House, in making out his roll of members; to the House, in admitting them to seats; and to committees selected to try contested elections. No informality, or even bad faith, on the part of any one of these tribunals, in rejecting soldiers' votes would bind the next tribunal before whom they might come. The effort of two district judges to throw out soldiers' votes enough to change the result of the election in any district, could have no binding force upon the House itself. These judges were not acting within the scope of their legitimate authority. Their omission to sign the true return was but an informality, which the law expressly declares shall not vitiate. It is scarcely necessary to add, that Messrs. Meyers and Finley never contested the seats awarded by the House to Messrs. Armstrong and Ross.

During the examination at Gettysburg, your committee found that the return judges of Adams county, at their meeting for the purpose of receiving and counting the soldiers' vote, rejected eight returns, containing, in all, two hundred and eight votes, of which one hundred and fifty-eight were cast for General Koontz and fifty for General Coffroth.

The first in order was the vote of company K, of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, which cast thirty-nine votes for General Koontz and twenty-one for General Coffroth. The reason given by the judges for rejecting this return, was that it contained one vote given by a resident of Franklin county. The next was the vote of company C, of the Two Hundred and Second regiment, which cast twenty seven for Koontz and fifteen for Coffroth. The reason given for the rejection of this return, was that but one judge of the election acted. The next was one vote for Koontz from the Mower hospital, one for the same person from the Cuyler hospital, and three, also, for the same candidate, from the M'Clellan hospital, rejected for the reason that the certificates of the oaths of the election officers were wanting in each of these returns. Following these, in the order of rejection, was the vote of companies, B and G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment, which cast thirty-two ballots for Koontz and one for Coffroth. These two companies it appears voted at one poll, before one set of election officers. Next was the return of company I, of the Two Hundred and Tenth regiment, which cast nineteen votes for Koontz and nine for Coffroth. This was rejected for the same reason as existed for the rejection of the hospital votes, to wit: the want of a certificate of the oath of the election officers.

And finally the return of company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, which cast thirty-six votes for General Koontz and four for General Coffroth, was rejected for the reason that no copy of the return of this company's election was certified to the return judges, by the prothonotary; and also be, cause it appeared, by the original return that the officers of the election were appointed by a captain who was not an officer of the election, and finally because there were more votes cast for Congress than there were electors of Adams county at the election.

The prothonotary of the county appears to have been at a loss to know what his duty was in respect to the returns thus forwarded to his office, but eventually, under the direction of counsel, made a certified abstract of the same, and presented them to the return judges. Upon the abstract of each of the above mentioned eight returns he noted the objections which presented themselves to his mind. If your committee should concede that the prothonotary has the power to determine what returns he can certify to the return judges and what not, then the prothonotary of Adams county did so determine, and certified all the returns subsequently rejected by the judges, save one. Whether he had this power, is, to some extent, answered by the action of the judges themselves, when they appear to consider it their duty to reject this return, partly for the reason, that he had not furnished them with a certified copy of it.

He, however, did pass his judgment upon these returns, and certified them, as has been stated. What then was the duty of the return judges? To reject said returns? Clearly not, unless such returns were "so defective as to prevent the same from being understood and computed in adding together the number of votes."

Do the reasons given by the judges, for the rejection of these returns, show that they were so defective as to prevent them from being understood and computed? If not, then the act of Assembly requires they should be considered, and the prothonotary having furnished the judges with a certified copy of the return of the votes transmitted to him, they should proceed to enumerate them. Your committee submits, that not a reason given by the judges, for their action, shows that they were unable to understand these returns, or unable to compute the votes cast.

The only reason looking that way is that given for the rejection of the return from company K, of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, where there was a voter from Franklin county, and the reason given for the rejection of the return from company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, where there were more votes cast for Congress than there were electors of Adams county. But it will be remembered that Franklin county was included in this Congressional district, and an examination of the returns will show that all the electors voting in company B, of the Twenty-first cavalry, were residents of the Congressional district, so that, in the opinion of your committee, no difficulty need have been experienced by the judges in understanding these returns, or in computiug the number of votes cast, as the discrepancy only existed upon the Congressional question.

Your committee, therefore, cannot help but feel, that had the judges been as anxious to perform their duty, as they were to reject the votes of these defenders of their country's honor, they would not have disfranchised two hundred and eight voters.

One other matter in connection with the conduct of the return judges of Adams county your committee cannot pass without noticing. It appears that certain members of the bar of that county thought it proper, that the judges should be apprised of the legal questions which might arise in the course of their deliberations. They accordingly consulted among themselves as to the powers of the judges, and corresponded with Judge Black, late Attorney General of the United States, J. M'Dowell Sharpe, Esq., of Franklin, and O. E. Shannon, Esq., prothonotary of Bedford county, upon the same subject. Having, apparently, arrived at a satisfactory understanding, they held a meeting of the fourteen Democratic judges, at a hotel in the borough of Gettysburg, on the morning of the day fixed for the return judges to meet to count the soldiers' votes, but before they formally assembled. No Republican judges were present at this meeting, yet the objections to certain returns were fully stated, and freely discussed. These gentlemen of the bar gave their opinions professionally to the fourteen judges thus assembled, and the action of these judges when the full board met, corresponded, as Mr. M'Clean states, with the views expressed at the consultation. The same witness states,, "it was understood, that it was not *proper* for persons outside to discuss questions before the board, and that there would be no opportunity of affording counsel to the board during its sitting." And yet, strange to say, it did not appear improper to any of these gentlemen concerned, to discuss these various questions in this "*ex parte*" manner, without affording those who might differ with them in opinion, an opportunity to reply. If *this course* was proper, your committee is at a loss to see what impropriety there could have been in presenting the same views in an open and formal meeting of the board.

If the judges had been seeking simply after information, and been actuated solely by a desire to discharge their duty, it would have afforded less ground for suspicion for them to have heard openly and officially, what they considered themselves justified in hearing privately and individually.

Such a course of conduct on the part of public officers, shows clearly the want of a proper appreciation of their official duty, and those who advised such a consultation, must have doubted the strength of their cause.

Your committee also called before them citizens of Westmoreland county, to whose testimony the attention of the House is invited. The prothonotary of that county pursued a different, but equally as extraordinary and illegal a course as the prothonotaries of the counties of Bedford and Adams. He declined to certify a copy of the return of votes from and by the soldiers, as directed by the act of 1864, but sent before the return judges the returns themselves. The said prothonotary was proven, before your committee, to have had an interview and understanding with certain attorneys of the town of Greensburg, one of whom was a return judge himself, and became the president of the board on their assembling. The evidence shows that, under the direction of this president, some twenty-two returns of votes from the soldiers in the field were thrown out, and that for mere informalities, specially provided for in said act of 1864. The evidence further shows a combination and party arrangement to reject said returns, and further shows that through some management the minority of the judges were induced to sign the necessary certificates, before the result had been ascertained, or before any action or decision was had on any question relating to said returns. This action, the minority of said judges had no doubt afterwards of being a designed trick and advantage taken of them, and your committee may add that they have no doubt of the same.

Upon a careful review of all the facts developed by the examination of the committee, we have concluded that further legislation is necessary, to protect the soldier in the exercise of the elective franchise. Your committee report herewith a bill, which, in their judgment, is calculated to secure the end contemplated by their appointment. The people of the State have, as we believe, a high regard and sacred respect for the doctrine that the will of the majority shall be the law of the land. It must not be permitted that the confidence and respect always manifested by the people towards the decision of the majority at the ballot box, shall ever be shaken, much less destroyed. There could be no more speedy method devised for the overthrow of our institutions, than the adoption of a system which should convince the people that their voice, fairly expressed at the ballot box, should be set aside by the tricks, frauds or conspiracies of a few prothonotaries and return judges.

In conclusiou, the committee offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

JAS. R. KELLY.
WM. B. WADDELL,
J. H. NEGLEY.

Original Poetry.

..us.	..- ..ON	..RE INQUIRER.		
50	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives
10	10 00	Riddlesburg	10 20	4 35
18	10 08	Hopewell	9 52	4 07
40	10 20	Piper's Run	9 40	3 55
55	10 35	Hamilton	9 25	3 40
07	10 47	Bloody Run	9 13	3 28
es	Arrives			Leaves.
0	10 50	Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
Arrives		Leaves.	
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
	Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
kingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

LEGHENY
MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.
. W. HUGHES, Principal.
liss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.
Fall Session of this Institution will com- August 9.
arding will not exceed $2.50 per week.
uition in English..... $ 5.00
iano music..... 10.00
cial attention paid to those who wish to
further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
21:4t Rainsburg, Pa.

JUNIATA MILLS.

subscribers beg leave to inform their pa- and the public generally, that they continue on the business of
WOOLEN MANUFACTURING
Exchange

A MAN coming home late one night, a little more than "half yorked," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk that lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth and not knowing what it was, he began pulling at the end, and the ball unrolling, he soon had several feet in his hands, he shouted at the top of his voice:

"Wife! wife! I say wife, come down here! I am unraveling."

WANTED.—The following advertisement appears in the Jamestown *Journal*:

Wanted.—A boy to learn the printer's trade. A boy that "knows a bee from a bull's foot," and is willing to work without owning an interest in the office, and does not require too much waiting on, can have a chance in the *Inquirer* office. He will not be expected to take the whole charge of the business at first.

A physician being sent for to see a patient in the Fens, and finding the road scarcely passable, though it was in the middle of summer, inquired of his conductor, a simple country lad, what the people could possibly do for medical assistance in winter? "Oh, sir," replied the gawky, "in winter they die a natural death."

A Connecticut Jonothan, in taking a walk with his dearest, came to a toll-bridge, when he, as honestly as he was wont to be, said, after paying his toll, (which was one cent): "Come, Suke you must pay your own toll, for just as like as not I shan't have you, after all."

The expenses of the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, at Washington, were $23,438 27. Notwithstanding the high price of everything, this sum is ten thousand dollars less than that expended on the funeral of General Taylor, and eight thousand less than in the case of President Harrison.

Read the following as a cure for lisping, "Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs nobs with Snobbs, and robs Nobbs' fob.

"That is," says Nobbs, "the worst for Hobbs jobs," and Snobbs sobs!

MUCH difficulty is experienced in Sarnia, C. W., in teaching the young idea how to shoot. Not long since a large boy whipped the schoolmaster in a regular pugilistic encounter, after which the girls stole his watch and tore sad rents in his garments.

"WHAT a fool!" said Patty Prim, when she heard of the capture of Jeff. Davis; "of course the men would all run after him if he was dressed as a woman and he was sure to be caught."

THAT was a wicked boy who, when he was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart was to quit kissing the girls said: "If that is the only remedy for palpitation, I say let her palp!"

MEN of genius make the best husbands. A fool has too much opinion of his own dear self and too little of women to be easily governed.

Advice to Captains in the army—In forming your companies on the banks of a deep

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG.
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL [illegible] Will more with[illegible]ence.

cess and rise to higher and more responsib[illegible]cy. positions. To no one instrumentality you except the common schools—is [illegible] American public more greatly indebt[illegible]ry. for the universality of its knowledge than [illegible]ry. newspaper press. It is one of the gr[illegible] Archimidean levers that moves the intellectual world; and the farmer who neglects [illegible]on. provide himself and family with one or a[illegible] of the best papers published in the count[illegible]ON is standing directly in the way of his [illegible] or and family's prosperity and advancem[illegible] He shuts out the light which brightens [illegible]dis- the intellect of his household, and will s[illegible]ord find that he is outstripped by his more s[illegible]tout cious neighbors. Another article that is [illegible]sed. most indispensable in home education [illegible]liti- good dictionary. It is a daily want in ev[illegible] the intelligent family, and he is "penny-s[illegible]ffice and pound-foolish," who neglects to prov[illegible]ally his family with the best standard lexico[illegible]ssa- the language. The pages of Webster's [illegible]s of Illustrated Edition furnish such a vast fi[illegible]ject of useful information that it should be c[illegible]uing consulted in every family. No one who [illegible] tell any aspirations to culture and refine[illegible]tted can afford to dispense with it. The [illegible]ow, dollars that it costs are soon compens[illegible]lying for and returned tenfold. Better, far be[illegible] in- live on plainer food, or wear the old clo[illegible] votes a little [illegible] than to [illegible] yourself and false returns from the army. This cry is raised against innocent persons by those who were really guilty, in order to conceal the part which they themselves took in the fraudulent action. It will be useless to notice the various falsehoods contained in the paper thus circulated. It attempts to prove that the returns rejected by the Prothonotary could not be certified by him. This absurdity is fully answered by the Report of the Legislative Committee whose report we publish to-day. It was clearly shown, and is the fact, that not a voter in the army residing outside of the county, voted for any county candidate. It was just as clearly shown, and is the fact, that not a vote was cast for any district candidate by any soldier, who, when at home, did not reside in the proper district.

A weak effort is made to show that Messrs. Meyers and Findley were elected to the Legislature, and that F. M. Kimmell was elected Judge. A complete answer to this is found in the fact that this result is effected by the entire rejection of every vote cast in the army, both by soldiers of Bedford and Fulton counties. The return Judges of Fulton county rejected about one half of the soldier votes cast for that county. Out of 51 soldier votes cast in that county only 25 were counted. In Bedford county 139 votes were not certified by Mr. Shannon. All the balance were counted.

There is an impression in many quarters that if the action of Mr. Shannon in withholding 139 votes, and the action of the Fulton county Judges in rejecting 25 votes, should be legal and proper, that Messrs. Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were elected. This, however, is all a mistake. The act of Shannon and that of the Fulton county Judges, in rejecting soldier votes, affected no candidate except those for Congress. True it diminished the majorities but did not alter the result.

Admitting that the action of the Fulton county Judges and Mr. Shannon, was correct, still Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were defeated. The returns as made by the *Judges of Fulton county* and by *Mr. Shannon himself, defeat the whole three of these men.* The official returns of Somerset county, as made out, signed, and certified by every Judge in Somerset county, of both parties; by every Judge of Fulton county, of both parties, and by every Democratic Judge of Bedford county, elected Messrs. King, Ross and Armstrong, and defeated Messrs. Kimmell, Meyers and Findley.

The returns of the several counties were certified and copies duly filed with the Prothonotaries of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties. They are to be found in the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation on pages 57, 58, 66, 67 and 68 of their Report.

We give the official figures and defy contradiction:

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

COUNTIES.	ARMSTRONG.	ROSS.	MEYERS.	FINDLEY.
Bedford, (home vote)	1741	1741	2407	2408
Bedford, (soldier vote)	285	246	78	101
Somerset (whole vote)	2467	2499	1586	1597
Fulton (home vote)	516	514	802	800
Fulton (soldier vote)	21	21	5	5
District vote,	5030	5021	4878	4911
Armstrong,				5030
Meyers,				4878
Armstrong over Meyers,				152
Ross,				5021
Findley,				4911
Ross over Findley,				110

Now it must be remembered that these are the returns made out by the Democrats themselves and signed by every Democratic Return Judge in the District. In making these tables they had the benefit of Mr. Shannon's rejections in Bedford, the Judges in Fulton, and had thrown out every soldier's vote in the district, to which even partizan prejudice and partiality could raise an objection. It may well be asked, in view of these facts, how does it come that some of the leaders pretend to say that Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were elected. The answer is simple. They had made up the returns in the several counties to suit themselves, and after having excluded 139 soldier votes in Bedford county, and 25 more in Fulton county, when they came together they found that they had not yet elected their candidates, and something more must be done. The district was represented by three Judges—one from each county. Two of these three men, under advice, deliberately threw away the entire balance of the soldiers' vote of Bedford and Fulton counties. These men had solemnly signed the returns at home, under oath, which they now reject, and thus every soldier in the two counties of Bedford and Fulton were *disfranchised in order that the district might attain to the high honor of having Messrs. Meyers and Findley to represent it at Harrisburg.* The only pretext for this action was the fact that six or seven of the Bedford county Judges had not signed the returns—yet it was well understood that they did not refuse to sign by reason of any thing that was in the return, but by reason of the fact that something was left out which should have been put in: to wit, the 139 votes rejected by Mr. Shannon. The table of returns for President Judge exhibits the same state of facts, and the action of the Judges was the same except that the soldier vote of Fulton county was counted. Not one, however, of the Bedford county soldiers was allowed a vote in this arrangement. We may add that up to this hour, not a man has ever pretended that any of the soldiers who voted in Bedford or Fulton counties were not lawful voters, although 646 soldiers were disfranchised in Bedford county and 51 in Fulton.

The people of the State had decided by an immense majority that soldiers should enjoy the right of suffrage, and had made it a part of the Constitution of the State. But a few of the so-called Democratic leaders, by the aid of a Democratic Prothonotary, declared that Bedford county soldiers should not vote. These are now the especial friends of the soldiers, and hope to obtain their votes at the coming election.

The very men who, of late years, have been loudest and most frequent in their protestations of love for the Constitution, are the first to disregard one of its most sacred provisions.

From the foregoing tables it must not be supposed that Meyers was only beaten 152 and Findley 110 votes in the district. It is true that Meyers kept 42 votes behind Findley. But the true and real majority was much larger. It must be remembered that 152 was the majority against Meyers according to Democratic returns.

As already seen Mr. Shannon disposed of 139 soldiers. Only part of these voted for Assembly. The part so voting gave 14 majority against Meyers and Findley. The Fulton county Judges threw out 25 votes. These gave some ten majority against Meyers and Findley. Some ten returns for Congress were brought from Harrisburg which were not certified for Assembly. These gave eight more majority against Meyers and Findley. Then, a return from Philadelphia, part of the 186th Regt., was not counted for Assembly. By an oversight of the officers holding the election, these votes were not counted because two names were contained on each ticket. There 19 majority against Meyers and Findley were lost. Adding these and we have—

Democratic table majority against Meyers	152
Rejected by Shannon	14
Do. do. Fulton county Judges,	10
Not certified from Harrisburg	8
Not counted of the 186th,	19
A clear majority against Meyers of	203

Judge Kimmell did not demand a commission of election. Meyers did claim his seat. Of course he did not get it. Is it any wonder that he and his friends must stir up a dust now and then to dupe and gull his mistaken and misguided followers. This accounts for the anonymous pamphlets.

PROPHESIES FULFILLED.

"We say to the President, make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North who will dare to resist any usurper. Your design against the liberty of the people and the sovereignty of the State is needless and wanton." —Bedford Gazette, Feb. 27, 1863.

A Damon by name was not found, but one in character and spirit appeared in the person of John Wilkes Booth who took the advice thus given and President Lincoln fell a martyr to the spirit breathed in the language above quoted.

"When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the conscription, we shall look with some anxiety, and more curiosity, for the name of the wretch, who will not scruple to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office." (Provost Marshal.) *"Let that man, whoever he may be, make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death."*—Bedford Gazette, March 13, 1863.

In speaking of this article the Bedford *Gazette* of July 28, 1865, (last Friday,) uses the following language:

"OLD THINGS."

A couple of articles published in our paper some years ago, on "provost marshals," &c., have been the texts of Abolition preachers, legislators and editors ever since we printed them. The howling and roaring of these delectable creatures, occasioned by those articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment. *To give a new impetus to their yelping, we say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of "provost marshals," and add that what we prophesied about them has come true.* Such miserable man-catchers and sellers of human flesh and blood as officiated in the capacity of township "provost marshals" in this county, in the language of the BEDFORD GAZETTE of March 13, 1863, "will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so is their only defense against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of their bodies. Men will turn from them in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of their political leprosy."

In this article, it is true, he varies a little—that is from the Provost Marshal of the District to township Provost Marshals. But "just now and right here," he stands by all he had said before.

The peace of the life of Jacob Crouse, a courageous and faithful *township provost marshal*, was disturbed as often and as much as the spirit of rebellion and resistance to law, was able to disturb it while he lived. If to perish by the hands of violence, instigated by such advice, and to fall a martyr to devotion to duty and faithful adherence to the cause of his country in the hour of her peril, be an honorable death, then did this township Provost Marshal "die an honorable death."

THE TWO LEGACIES.

On the 4th of March, 1861, the administration of the imbecile Buchanan yielded up its political life and left as its legacy to the American people, a divided country, with its treasury bankrupt and without a shadow of credit, its industrial interests prostrated, its business of every kind paralyzed, with all the world declaring the great republic a failure, and its own executive declaring that he possessed no power to put down rebellion or to preserve the national integrity. Thus, with six states in rebellion, a provisional government established, an army organized, a war already begun, and all the forts, arms and arsenals in the South, with a few exceptions, in possession of the rebels, the country was upon the verge of anarchy and ruin, when Abraham Lincoln ascended to the presidential chair and addressed himself to the herculean task of restoring the national integrity, building up its credit, suppressing a gigantic rebellion, reviving the confidence of the people, opening up the channels of business and infusing new life into our industrial interests. In the short space of four years he accomplished all. When on the 14th of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln fell beneath the bloody hand of the assassin, he bequeathed to the American people, a country regenerated, her national integrity preserved, her credit restored, her industrial interests enjoying such prosperity as had never before been known, while foreign nations, instead of pointing to us as an example of the failure of republican institutions as they had done four years before, have been brought not only to honor but to respect and fear the flag of our country wherever float its starry folds. True, many gallant heroes have fallen, blood has flowed like water, and treasure has been poured out by millions, but they have all been expended in putting down a rebellion, inaugurated, organized, armed and nurtured into strength under the feeble rule of Buchanan and before Abraham Lincoln had entered upon his duties as president. With such a record before us, who can doubt as to who shall be permitted to control the country in the future? Can any one doubt as to whether it is safer in the hands of those who plotted and labored for its destruction, or of those who have brought it safely and prosperously out of such imminent peril? These are questions for the people. Let them be carefully weighed, and answered at the ballot-box.

AN OLD SLANDER REVIVED.

The *Gazette* of last week contains a communication signed "Snake Spring" which states that "the Junior Editor of the INQUIRER has often said that the poor men of the country ought to go to the army, &c." The maliciousness of this infamous falsehood is only equalled by the cowardice of its equivocating author. It is an old slander revived and was first raised against us some two or three years ago, it did us no harm then and can do none now. The soldiers know who their friends are without resorting to the anonymous correspondence of the *Gazette* for information. The original publisher would hardly be believed on oath by those who know him best and it is probable that those who give publicity to his falsehoods are in quite as bad a predicament. Even with the bad repute attending anonymous communications, the slander was more likely to receive credence than if the author's name had been attached.

The Richmond Elections—The Lessons they Teach.

However grieved our people may be at the result of the recent Richmond elections, no one will be much surprised. The party lines, although somewhat disguised, were still distinctly drawn. The candidates were either ex-Rebel soldiers, or men who, although submitting to the necessities of power, yielded a submission under protest, and continued to do secret service for the Union. The candidates did not appear to make any concealment of the part they played during the war. One boasts in a card that he lost a leg in the Confederate service, while another claimed the votes of his fellow-citizens on account of the number of his sons who had died in the cause of Rebellion. In fact, an open rivalry appears to have existed as to who could prove the greatest complicity with treason, and Sturdivant, the successful candidate, was also the winner in the contest for secession honors. The whole ticket chosen were lately Rebels, and are probably Rebels still. The Union men were defeated, and the choice of the populace fell upon those who were traitors in the past, and are now to be the recipients of office under the restored Government.

It may be said by some that the posts of Mayor and Sheriff are but trifles, and that no injury can be done by merely local officers; that the highest repositories of the State authority are the controlling power, and that the Senators and Congressmen being secured the minor posts could go in default of exertion. To such we would quote the warning of De Tocqueville, who says that in America the whole motive power of the machinery of government is found in what he terms "town meetings;" and that it is in the borough, and not in the capital, that the policy of our nation is decided. A careful examiner of the system of politics cannot fail to agree with our foreign friend. It is at the little gatherings in our country towns that the candidates for offices fight their battles; it is at the precinct meetings that all our civic contests are decided. We, therefore, are not prepared to underrate the influence to be exerted by the local Southern elections. In them we see but the precursor of other and more direfully insolent deeds about to follow. We would not be surprised was Brown once more placed in Georgia's gubernatorial chair, or the voice of Mason or Slidell once more heard at the bar of the United States Senate claiming admission as members. If, therefore, we would save ourselves from this indignity, let us deduce some lessons from the example of Richmond.

The war power is still in force. Created by the exigencies of the time, it continues to be exercised until those exigencies have passed, and it is for President Johnson to decide when such is the case. At that time by proclamation he will announce to the world that the power of all opposition is ended, and our land in complete peace. Until that is done, the President, in securing to "each State a republican form of government," can use his discretion as regards the actions demanded by necessity. Let such a test oath then be applied, and let such an examination be made of the records of the candidates, as will effectually preclude any who might be elected by Rebel votes from coming into office. In his recent message, Governor Pierpont made use of a sound argument, when he favored the application of the tests of government, not so much to the people as to the candidates. If they are all loyal, truly loyal, the evil-disposed will have no means of mischief. Let care be then taken as to who are sworn into official position. If they be kept purged of treason, the bitterness of the people will have no vent. Until after some time be past it is necessary to keep an iron grasp on the throat of the scarcely dead carcass of treason. Unless our authorities awake from their seeming confidence in rebel honor, we will lose all the fruits of victory, and once more become the servants to a slave aristocracy. —*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

The Grand March of Events—A Six Months' Retrospect.

Once during the issue of Lord Macauley's History of England, the interval of time between the publication of two contiguous volumes was actually greater than the historic space spanned by the long-expected treatise. Such had been the suffocating wealth of material disclosed to the gifted writer, so much in the realms of fact and opinion offered itself on every hand for him to examine and digest, such were the number and magnitude of events to be recorded, that he seemed, in a certain sort, to have slipped backward in his appointed task; or, as an appreciative critic said the leaves of history turned over faster than Macaulay could illuminate the pages.

But, if such were the oppressive richness of the vein which Macaulay opened and worked till his own life was spent, long before the historic mine was exhausted, what will be the embarrassment of the future historian of our times?

To merely catalogue the striking military events of the war since the first shot of the rebellion flew across the bow of the *Star of the West*, would occupy every column of the New York Times, from margin to margin. Then add all the details in the realms of finance, of politics, of internal administration, of foreign affairs. Let all these be illustrated from the millions of printed pages and manuscripts which are to be culled and studied. Consider the time, patience, intelligence, genius, required for the elaboration of details, for description, elucidation, argument, inference, and it will be seen what the historiographers of the rebellion have before them. Such an epoch has never been known to America; few such to the world.

To sweep in with one rapid glance the achievements of the republic, and its mingled experience, within the last six months alone, start with the old battle-grounds in Tennessee, where, in the two grand engagements of Franklin and Nashville, Hood's army of invasion was dashed into fragments against the veteran legions of Thomas. Then comes Sherman's daring plunge from Atlanta, through Georgia: the co-operative attack of Foster on Grahamsville and the Charleston Railroad; the storming of Fort McAllister; the siege and surrender of Savannah, with its great armament and wealth. Terry's gallant assault on Fort Fisher next claims attention, to which succeeds the surrender of Wilmington.

Within the same period Shermans's double-columned army has swept across to the Carolinas, and added Branchville, Columbia, Cheraw and Charleston to its list of triumphs. Schofield's advance on the line of the Neuse, his two battles at Kinston, and his penetration of Goldsboro, are next in order, while Sherman is still marching on Raleigh, and defeats Johnston at Bentonville and Averysboro.

Grant now once more absorbs all attention, easily wards the terrific blow his adversary dealt him at Fort Stedman, and, quickly returning the compliment "from his left," breaks down the whole fabric of rebellion at Quaker Road, Five Forks and Petersburgh, carries the rebel capital, pursues the the rebel army, and strikes it once, twice, pausing with the magnanimity of a noble soldier before the third blow should annihilate the wreck of a foe left before him.

Pari passu with these grand events, three grand expeditions start from the West. Canby thunders at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and forces his way into Mobile. Wilson with a cloud of horsemen, rides over Alabama and Georgia, scatters the cavalry of Forrest, and captures Selma, Montgomery, and Macon. Stoneman breaks through Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina, riding at will, and driving all before him. Lee's surrender ensues; then Johnston's, Taylor's, Kirby Smith's and the rebellion is over.

But the real complexity of this wonderful story is only half indicated. A Presidential election and inauguration, with all its attendant excitements, has intervened. A draft of 300,000 men has been ordered and executed. There have been changes in cabinets and revolutions in finance. The government credit has been doubled at home and abroad, and gold has tumbled from 228 to 128. The Confederate navy has been swept from the ocean. A thousand lesser events have added fuel to the popular excitement—the burning of Northern hotels; the Canada raids; the peace negotiations; the action of Congress concerning slavery; the affair in Lisbon Harbor; the threatening aspect of Maxamilian's Empire.

As if the strain on the popular mind were not yet intense enough, the murder of the President—that great murder-plot of the century; the pursuit and death of Booth; the funeral of Lincoln; the capture of Davis; the military trials at Washington; the impeachment of Davis for treason; the grand review; the honors to our greatest soldiers; have driven the nation from mirth to tears, from tears to joy again, as if it were the sport of fortune.

Such an era is unparalleled in the history of nations.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Wisconsin paper says: "We hear that at Orford, Rock county, the other day, a Copperhead, formerly postmaster under Buchanan, who has run away at every call for men and prospect of a draft, returned home, when the neighbors in large force assembled and gave him notice to leave within twenty-four hours. At the end of that time he was still in town, whereupon preparations were made to tar and feather him, alarmed by which he skedaddled. The people of that town don't propose to have those who have shirked the burdens of the war return there to enjoy the blessings of peace."

The internal revenue tax for this year in the district composed of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin counties, amounts to $103,652 80.

FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Redivivus.—His Proclamation to the Mexicans.

From the Phil'a. Inquirer:

We have received a manifesto in Spanish, by the Mexican General, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, dated at the island of St. Thomas, and addressed to his unhappy countrymen in Mexico, which we translate for *The Inquirer*, as follows:—

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, well deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:

Mexicans! He who has always addressed you on solemn occasions, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calmness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February, 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed, based upon submission to the National will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions, and were trying to find the way to conciliate order with liberty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with increasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destruction of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also, with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the Republic denied them have been disappointed; the National dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue villified; the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar, and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico: that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President Juarez in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence once the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the fiscial rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and conservatives! forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty. One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities and behead our brothers. Eternal execration to the tyrants of our country!

Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto of last year your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my conscience and convictions is constitutional monarchy," remember that I also said on the same occasion, "I am not an enemy of democracy, but of its excesses," and above all do not forget that I was the founder of the Republic. A people is free whatever be their form of government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let him remember only that he is the organ of the law. This, my belief, was also yours, when the Republic was changed to an empire.

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our rights. He is not the defender of national independence, for if he were he would not cede Sonora. He is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him, without reserve, all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country upon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention. This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, and made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French. These conditions required me to recognize the intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyance to which I was exposed.

All this proves that the intervention could not be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who had always defended with energy the rights of his country humbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making their so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day, I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defense and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief, then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated.

Compatriots! on the memorable second of December, 1822, I adopted as my motto these words—"*Abajo el Imperu! Viva la Republica! [Down with the Empire! Live the Republic!"]* And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm.

A. L. DE STA. ANNA.

St. Thomas, July 8, 1865.

Probable Speedy Abdication of Maximilian.

Immediately upon the receipt by Maximilian, at the end of the month of April last, of the news of the death of Mr. Lincoln, the surrender of General Lee, and the complete termination of our war, he despatched at once to Europe his especial friend and adviser, M. Eloin, his Chief of Cabinet to advise with Louis Napoleon, King Leopold of Belgium, and the Emperor of Austria, as to what should be done under this change of affairs, the Empire in Mexico having been undertaken under the conviction that the United States were permanently disrupted and that our civil war would continue for many years.

M. Eloin left Vera Cruz on this mission on the 2nd of May last, passing by way of this city, and now returns by the same route. It was then reported that while here he had an interview with President Johnson, and that that interview was of a very satisfactory character. This report was, however, entirely without foundation, as M. Eloin only arrived here by the steamer from Havana on Friday, and left at noon of the next day (Saturday) for Europe, and his time was principally spent in an unavailing search for a person whom he called "the Consul-General of the Empire," but whom he found nobody knew or recognized here.

We have reason to believe that the mission of M. Eloin to Europe has been fruitful of important results. To Louis Napoleon he was instructed by Maximilian to state that the empire could only be established in tranquility and Mexico thoroughly pacified by the aid of a largely increased force of foreign troops, and the outlay of much larger sums of money, which must also be furnished from abroad, as it was idle to place any reliance upon a revenue in Mexico for some years to come; that these reinforcements of troops and the necessary funds must be furnished by France, for they could be obtained nowhere else; and further, that in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, France and the other interested European powers must guarantee his throne against any attacks from without; that unless these conditions could be complied with, he (Maximilian) did not choose to stay in Mexico.

From his father-in-law, King Leopold, Maximilian instructed his agent to ask nothing more than his general advice and good influence, as after the difficulties which had been raised about the last recruitments of the Belgian legion, and the sad fate these troops had met with in Mexico, it was idle to expect any further material aid. Besides, the fast declining health of the old monarch prevented the intrusion of any further vexatious cares beyond those of his own kingdom.

From the Emperor of Austria, Maximilian expected no aid, as his brother has always been opposed to the idea of attempting to set up a throne in Mexico in opposition to the United States, and M. Eloin was there instructed to confine his mission to Vienna, to the single purpose of procuring a restoration to Maximilian of his rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the event of his returning from Mexico. This is the only part of the mission of M. Eloin which has been attended with any success, and in this his success has been complete. Maximilian can now return to Austria and regain his rights of succession there at any moment by simply giving up his rickety and tottering throne in Mexico.

We have reason, also, for the belief that the mission of M. Eloin has been productive of a further result—namely, that he carries back with him to Mexico, as the advice of Louis Napoleon and of King Leopold, that, under all the circumstances, and, seeing that it is now evident that the people of Mexico do not desire to have an emperor to rule over them, the best plan for Maximilian will be to abdicate at as early a moment as possible, and return to Europe. That then the French troops, having nothing further to do there, will also retire: and so the whole of this disagreeable and unfortunate Mexican business will be ended without any further trouble.

Napoleon and Maximilian will both have paid a noble tribute to the great doctrine of satisfied nationalities, and have very materially strengthened by such an act of wisdom and abnegation their present and future positions in Europe, and, above all things, will have avoided any difficulty with the United States.

Such, we have reason to believe, is the advice which Maximilian's Chief of Cabinet is carrying back from Europe, and which we have still further reason to believe will be speedily followed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

REORGANIZATION GOING BACKWARDS.

Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina.—Major-General Butler ordered to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

General B. F. Butler has been sent for by the President, and will have an important duty assigned to him at once. The conduct of the *amnestied*, and the determination of the late open rebels to seize the reins of power in all parts of the South, show that the spirit of the Rebellion still lives, and is fast assuming a shape of great danger in the future.

An examination into the conduct of Governor Wells, of Louisiana, shows that out of two hundred and fifty appointments made by him, there is not a single Union man; and of the most important positions five are conferred upon men who inaugurated secession, and signed the ordinance.

Field, who assailed Judge Kelley last winter with murderous intent, has been made Attorney-General of Louisiana. To have served with "valor and credit" in the Rebel army is the main requisite for position.

Governor Wells refuses to carry out the acts of the new Constitution whenever it conflicts with the old *regime*.

In Virginia matters are much worse. Governor Pierpont has attempted to conciliate the secessionists by conferring positions upon them of honor and profit, and turns a cold shoulder to the old Union men because they are in the minority.

All the recently elected officers are secessionists of the vilest brand; most of them have been in the Rebel army. There is not a spark of loyalty manifest; no evidence of regret for the past; no hope of any support for the Administration in the future.

In North Carolina matters are somewhat better, but still bad enough. Governor Holden seems desirous of favor from the amnestied, and being himself a pardoned Rebel, selects men of that stamp for office.

Should these men succeed in grasping political control all over the South, in keeping out Northern men and capital, and make laws to re-establish the old status of affairs with reference to the colored race, then slavery is virtually re-established with a tenfold stronger hold than ever before. A political party will be created in the South that will consolidate all classes of the whites, and who will act with Northern traitors in Congress to repudiate the national debt, or to use threats of so doing to compel a recognition and adoption of either a part or the whole of the Rebel debt.

Parties are now at work buying up Rebel bonds and certificates, and who openly express their confidence that they will one day be paid off. The apathy and listlessness of the North is surprising under threatened dangers which are more alarming than the warlike movements of the South, to combat which millions of brave men sprang to arms. Now that the Rebels intend to adopt, with serpent-like cunning, less bloody but surer means to cement their power over the Government, and re-establish a system of bondage on a firmer basis, nothing is heard but gentle tones of mercy and forgiveness, which we will do the Southerners the credit to say, fall upon deaf ears and defiant hearts.

The President has recognized Adolph Rosenthal as consul of the Principality of Reuss for the State of Wisconsin.

It is ascertained in inquiry that there is a continued reduction of the aggregate amount of certificates of indebtedness, the number redeemed being much larger than those newly issued.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring postal service all over the South. This morning the mails left the Washington Post Office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn.

Other heads of departments are engaged restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President appointing provisional governors.

The Richmond Election.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

General Terry to-day issued an order declaring the late municipal election in Richmond null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from assuming their office. Richmond papers received here to-night are silent on the subject, except the *Times*, which in a short article, states that such a step as General Terry took to-day was evidently under discussion yesterday in Richmond, although the *Times* tries to console its readers that no interference would be attempted by the military authorities. It says:—

The question of objections of the military authorities of this city to certain officers elected on Tuesday, and of their intended interference to prevent such officers from assuming their respective duties, is set at rest by a declaration made yesterday by the General commanding the Department, that he had no objection to make to any of the persons elected, and unless the Governor chose to raise some objection, there would be no difficulty nor any opposition to a final and peaceful settlement of the matter, as indicated by the elections. The promised interference of the military authorities was based upon the interpretation which we were told they would place upon the election; but the sound judgment of these gentlemen and their just appreciation of the motives of our people, have caused this promise to fail.—We have no hesitation in venturing the opinion, based indeed upon indirect information as to his sentiments, that the Governor, who has had abundant opportunity to consider and understand the public statements, will not be behind the other authorities in justice and judgment. The *Republic* states that the Commissioners of election having completed the examination of the books, reported to Governor Pierpont on Thursday. In response to an interrogatory, the Governor stated that the members of the Council need not await instructions from him, but that they could organize whenever they saw fit. A meeting of Council has been called this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when, by the direction of the Governor the commissioners of election will be present and administer the oath of office to the Mayor, and the other magistrates will then swear in the other city officers. The Governor, being asked whether he desired to stay the qualifying of any one of the newly elected officers, responded that as they did not receive their commissions from him, he had no such right, and would not interfere, in the case of any officer.

Colored Exodus.

Information from good authority, now in Washington, points out a steady colored movement to the Southern States. All the Copperhead predictions that the free cities would be over-run by the negroes after emancipation and the close of the war, have been falsified by facts. Gradually the column is increasing, and moving to the tropical regions.

There the care of the Government is directly given and felt by the freedmen.

The slave masters having left for foreign lands, or having consented to what they dared not prevent—the liberation of their slaves—the colored race have at last a chance to work for themselves, and to show whether they are fit for civil franchises. In the North no such chances are offered to them.

There the necessity for aid from them to put down treason is not imminent, and there their numbers are not so large as to demand from Government the duty of vigilant guardianship. Thousands who would oppose the elevation of the negro to civil rights in the North, would sanction it in the South, first from their hatred of the traitors, and second, from their inability to deny protection and political equality to men who are essential to the production of the necessaries of life for all, and ready to offer their lives as a defence against treason.—*The Press*

Enforcement of the Franchise Law in Kentucky.

The proclamation of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on the franchise law, issued on the 19th instant, requires a rigid enforcements of the legal enactment which disfranchises and expatriates every citizen of Kentucky who refuses to take the oath of allegiance. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens, giving the names of the offenders, that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted with impunity to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or over-ride the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

"The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor."

Look Out For Them.

The new fifty cent notes are already counterfeited, and some of the bogus "halves have made their appearance in Harrisburg. Our citizens should be on the lookout for them. They are described as follows: The paper is coarser and thicker than the genuine, and on close inspection is blurred and indistinct. The counterfeit may be detected by glancing at the line of stars between the figures "50,,, at the top and bottom of the back of the note. The stars on the counterfeit have *white* centres, while the entire stars on the genuine are in green. The reading in black on the face of the genuine note is clear and distinct, while on the counterfeit the bronze is printed on the black, the words "fifty cents" being almost obliterated. These defects can be easily remedied however, and when the notes become worn and dirty, will no doubt defy detection. —*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

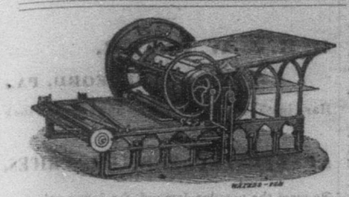
There is a general arrival throughout the State of skedaddlers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to remind them that by President Lincoln's proclamation, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, all deserters who failed to report before May 1st, 1865, are forever disfranchised as American citizens.

Randall Jaggard, of Pittston, Luzerne county, is a successful snake hunter. He has already sent sixty rattlesnakes to the different cities of the State, this season, and has at his home a large cage filled with living reptiles. After catching the pets, he extracts their fangs and renders them harmless.

The census-taker has found in Plattsburg, Vermont, a French Canadian who is in the one hundred and sixth year of his age, and his wife is ninety-five years old. They are both in quite good health, have lived together seventy eight years, and had fourteen children.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.



A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—EX.-DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL CROUSE SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET ON TUESDAY MORNING—HIS MURDERERS ARRESTED AND IN JAIL.—For the first time in the histo.y of our borough a man has been murdered in our streets. The awful tragedy created intense excitement, business was suspended, crowds assembled in the streets and active steps were taken to arrest the murderers. We will endeavor in a fair and impartial manner to give an account of the circumstances which led to the commission of the horrid deed.

John P. Reed, Jr., and Mengel Reed, sons of John P. Reed, Esq., an old citizen of this borough, and formerly Prothonotary of this county, are charged with the commission of this heinous crime. John P. Reed, jr., directly after the breaking out of the rebellion visited Canada and studied law in the office of a Canadian Barrister. While there he was drafted. The general impression among all classes in this community was that he had gone to Canada to avoid the military service of the United States. Immediately after President Lincoln issued his Proclamation giving delinquents until a certain date to report his friends got permission to pay commutation for him, and in a short time thereafter he returned to this place. Mengel Reed, in the latter part of June, 1863, in company with Brinton Lyon went to McConnellsburg, Fulton county, in time to join, or as his friends allege, to be pressed into the rebel service. He was captured by our men at the battle of Gettysburg and confined at Fort Delaware, where he was found by his friends, and efforts made to secure his release, which were successful. The evidence in favor of his having gone into the rebel service voluntarily was so strong that few persons, if any, doubted it. This being the case he was generally regarded as a traitor and treated as such by Union men. For the last two years he has spent the greater part of his time in Philadelphia studying medicine, only returning here at intervals of several months to spend a few days. He returned here on the 3d of July last, and he was notified by some of the returned soldiers to leave in a few hours. The soldiers were, however, prevailed upon not to molest him and he has remained from that time until the present.

On last Saturday afternoon as Jacob Crouse passed the Mengel House, Mengel Reed was standing in front of it on the side walk. Mr. Crouse remarked "How are you, Johnny?" and passed on. As he crossed the alley North of the Hotel he heard Reed call to him to stop and he would cane him. Crouse halted and told him that he would not need to go any further to do it than just there. At this point John P. Reed, jr., ran in and struck Crouse. A scuffle ensued in which Crouse and Reed were precipitated to the ground with the advantage in favor of Reed. The friends of Reed rallied to the spot to the number of ten to one, and readily assisted him to maintain any advantage that he might have acquired, but the moment Crouse began to recover then they were parted. Crouse told the writer of this article that he was kicked a number of times by Reed's friends and that he was under the impression that he had been hit once with a cane. While the affair was in progress cries appeared to come from all sides "Now you've got him, kill him!" "Kill the d—d son of a b—h!" The result was heralded as a triumph for the Reeds. About 9 o'clock the same evening as Schell Reed was passing the Western Union Telegraph Office, Crouse mistook him for his brother, John P. Reed, jr., and attacked him. The latter came to the assistance of his brother but finding the quarters decidedly too hot he beat a hasty retreat, while the other was left off with very little injury.

Here the matter rested until last Tuesday morning, the 1st of August. Crouse, it appears, had given over all idea of any further difficulty. In conversation that morning with his wife he expressed his regrets at what had passed, stating that if he had it to do over again he would not do it. He expressed himself as being very sorry that he had mistook Schell Reed for his brother, but said he "it is all over now, there will be no more of it." He came down street and as he passed Mann's corner he met his murderer. We present the facts elicited before the Coroner's Inquest.

A few words passed between them, Crouse took off his coat and threw it on a post near by, Reed reached to his side and presented a pistol, Crouse reached for and obtained two stones, and for a moment regarded the movements of his antagonist. In the meantime Reed had cocked his pistol. Crouse hesitating no longer threw a stone striking Reed on the hip, and in a moment more Reed aimed and discharged his pistol and Crouse sank to the earth and expired in a few minutes. Mengel Reed appears to have been on the alert and hurried to the scene of action with a stone in his hand, which he poised to throw in case Crouse should attempt to rise. Holding it in this position several seconds and finding that Crouse could not recover he hurried away. A large crowd assembled at once and demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of this horrible crime, and they were promptly surrendered to the authorities and lodged in jail to await their trial, or to escape, as we learn they have not been put in irons. One half the culprits confined in the jail for the last three years have escaped and we cannot expect a greater effort to retain these criminals than usual.

Thus ended this horrible tragedy. It was shown that Reed had told a number of persons that he would shoot him and that he had been practicing on Monday during a good part of the day. A *post mortem* examination was made upon the body of Crouse by Drs. J. L. Marbourg and William Watson, with the following result:

The ball entered below the left shoulder, passing downwards through the apex of the left lung, cutting the left pulmonary artery in its course near the heart, (the left pulmonary artery is an important artery through which the blood passes to the left lung to become oxydised,) then down through the thoracic aorta, a large and important blood-vessel, through which all the blood passes to supply the lower part of the body, (the severing of either the above named arteries would produce death in fifteen or twenty minutes,) then passed into the sixth dorsal vertebera, about half through where it was found.

The following is the finding of the Inquest summoned by J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq.:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COUNTY OF BEDFORD, ss.

An inquisition indented and taken at the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, the 1st and 2nd day of August, 1865, before J. W. Lingenfelter, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county acting as coroner, upon the view of the body of Jacob Crouse, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of J. K. Bowles, C. N. Hickok, John H. Rush, John R. Jordan, William Kiser, and J. M. Shoemaker, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid; who being sworn to inquire, on the part of the Commonwealth, when, where, how and after what manner the said Jacob Crouse came to his death, do say that one John P. Reed, Jr., not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigations of the devil, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the hour of about nine o'clock in the same day, with force and arms, at the town of Bedford aforesaid, in and upon the said Jacob Crouse, then and there being in the peace of God and the said Commonwealth, feloniously, violently, and of his malice aforethought, made an assault, and that the aforesaid John P. Reed, Jr., then and there, with a certain pistol made of iron and wood, of the value of ten dollars, which he, the said John P. Reed, Jr., then and there held in his right hand, charged with gun powder and one leaden ball, did inflict upon the left breast of the said Jacob Crouse, a wound of the breadth of half an inch, and of the depth of about twelve inches, which said wound the said John P. Reed, Jr., of his malice aforethought, and with the pistol aforesaid, did violently, feloniously, voluntarily inflict, and of which said wound the said Jacob Crouse then and there instantly died: so the said John P. Reed, Jr., then and there feloniously killed and murdered the said Jacob Crouse, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

And the said Jurors further say, upon their oaths aforesaid, that Mengel Reed was feloniously present at the time of the murder and felony aforesaid was committed, then and there comforting and encouraging and abetting the said John P. Reed, Jr., to do and commit the felony aforesaid, against the peace and dignity of the said Commonwealth.

And the Jurors aforesaid upon there solemn oaths further say that Schell W. Reed, shortly before the committing of the murder aforesaid, did encourage, advise and incite the said John P. Reed, Jr., to commit the murder and felony aforesaid, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

In witness whereof the aforesaid Justice and the said Jurors have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

J. W. LINGENFELTER, J. P. [L. S.]
C. N. HICKOK, [L. S.]
J. K. BOWLES, [L. S.]
WM. KISER, [L. S.]
JOHN R. JORDAN, [L. S.]
JOHN H. RUSH, [L. S.]
J. M. SHOEMAKER, [L. S.]

Jacob Crouse was in the fifty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death. He was one of our oldest and best citizens. He was honest, sober and industrious, a man who molested no one, and he despised the mean and contemptible, and if ever a patriot lived, we claim that honor for him who was foully murdered on last Tuesday morning. He hated, with all the intense ardor of his soul, those foul-mouthed traitors who attempted to trail the flag of our country in the dust. As an officer he was vigilant, wary and brave, even to rashness, and for this he was fiendishly murdered. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss and without the means of support. He was followed to his last resting place in the public cemetery on last Wednesday by a vast concourse of sympathizing people. May he rest in peace.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Contributions will be received at this office in behalf of the family of the lamented Jacob Crouse, who was foully murdered in our streets on last Tuesday. The family is left without any means of support, and we appeal to the loyal people of Bedford county to come forward and place them beyond the reach of want. Any money forwarded to us will be acknowledged in our paper of the week following. Already a number of gentlemen have contributed liberally. Citizens of Bloody Run, Woodberry and Schellsburg, go to work at once, and do something for this laudable object. Jacob Crouse was one of our most deserving citizens and was murdered because he was a faithful officer and dared to do his duty. Let us reward his family!

We acknowledge the receipt of the following:

William Dixon, Washington, D. C.,	$10 00
J. L. Russell, Pittsburgh,	10 00
Joseph Klapp, Philadelphia,	10 00
J. H. McCullough, Baltimore,	10 00
John Anderson, Bedford,	5 00
Cash,	5 00
E. L. Parker,	5 00
Frank Hursh, Baltimore,	5 00
T. A. Scott,	10 00
Charles Mann,	5 00
Henry Garrett,	5 00
H. H. Markley,	5 00
J. A. McCauley,	5 00
B. H. Nadall,	5 00
Cash,	4 00
John E. Brady,	5 00
P. H. Brice,	5 00
Chas. E. Richards,	5 00
A. Herr Smith,	5 00
Capt. Schirach,	5 00
S. J. Nicolls,	2 00
Thaddeus Stevens,	5 00
A. Ebbs,	5 00
James A. Yore,	5 00
Cash,	2 00
Rev. R. F. Sample,	5 00
J. Knox,	5 00
	$153 00

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—At the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan, as President of the Board, was tendered, accepted, and Hon. John Cessna was elected to fill the vacancy. The attendance at this meeting was larger than at any previous meeting of the Board for many years, and a most hopeful feeling animated all present. There seems to be an earnest determination among all the members to go to work with renewed energy to place the College in the front rank of institutions of its class, and, as we have before remarked, we have no doubt that these efforts will be crowned with success. The selection of Mr. Cessna as President of the Board of Trustees, is a step in the right direction, and a very important one. Mr. Cessna possesses in a high degree all the requisite qualifications for this responsible position. He is a man of progress, fully up with the spirit of the age, and is, moreover, in the prime of life. The friends of the College, therefore, have cause to congratulate themselves upon the eminent fitness of this selection.—*Exchange.*

☞We go to press a day later than usual owing to the indisposition of one of our hands and the excitement which resulted from the commission of a horrible murder in our borough. This is the first time that we have been compelled to disappoint our subscribers and we feel confident that it will not occur again.

☞Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

PIANOS THAT WILL LAST.—The Rev. Dr. B. S. Schneck, of Chambersburg, himself a man of decidedly musical taste, and a good judge of instruments, says of Dunham's Pianos:

"I regard them the best, as well as regards fine tone as durability, within the range of my knowledge. I have known Mr. Dunham's Pianos for 27 years, and my opinion remains unchanged, that there is no better instrument in the market, and at so reasonable a price."

By calling on Dr. Schneck, either in person or by letter, further information can be obtained. He has kindly consented to order Pianos and see them safely delivered and put up. All Pianos warranted for 5 years.

☞The Post Master General has established a Post-Office at Bedford Springs and appointed A. G. Allen, Esq., Post Master. This is a very good move and we would desire a few more of the same sort. It appears to us that Bedford county is cursed by the worst system of postal arrangements that ever embarrassed any people. We have five hundred subscribers who, on an average of every other week, are deprived of their paper for three or four days because there is no mail agent on the Broad Top rail-road, or not a sufficient number of mail bags, or again, because the Department has strenuously refused to put a daily mail on route No. 2569, or change the tri-weekly mail to a day later. We hope that somebody will wake up to the importance of giving us decent mail facilities. There are other portions of the county that have even worse arrangements.

☞Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been stopping at the Bedford Springs for the last week. He appears to be enjoying the gayety and sociability of this crowded resort to great advantage. We hope to hear of the thorough recuperation of his physical powers and that he will enter the next Congress so improved in mind and body that he will make the Nation exclaim "While Thaddeus Stevens leads, the country is safe!" Mr. Stevens is the leader of the Republican party in the Lower House of Congress and we regret a thousand times that Congress is not in session that such men as he could be heard. Well, we will hear from them when it does assemble.

☞On last Wednesday evening Company B. of the 187th Regiment, quartered here, presented the Union party of Bedford borough with a splendid cannon, manufuatured by Messrs Shires & Jordan. The company had it splendidly mounted and tastefully painted. Speeches were made by orderly Ilgenfritz and Moses A. Points, Esq. A large number of persons were in attendance.

CAMP MEETING.—We invite the public to attend a camp meeting which will be held at Bloody Run, commencing on the 19th of August. We expect the presence of several eminent clergymen.

J. B. POLSGROVE, Pastor.

DRY GOODS.—G. R. & W. Oster, Bedford, Pa., has just received a general assortment of new goods, to which they respectfully invite the early attention of buyers.

EXTENSIVE SILK AND WINE GROWING PROPOSITION.—A proposition has been made to the Agricultural bureau by Attilio Valtelina, of Lombardy, Italy, to colonize eighty-two Italians in the States of New York or New Jersey, for the purpose of raising silks and wines. The proposer agrees to furnish one million grapevines and ten thousand mulberry trees, and will transport the laborers to this country for $40,000, one-half to be expended in the purchase of vines, trees, silk worms, implements and other expenses. He says he has a perfect knowledge of the business, and that such a farm could be put in operation in three or four months. The first two years the production would be nominal, but the third it would pay a profit, and the fifth year he estimates the production at the enormous figure of eight hundred millions of dollars.

He says the climate of the States named is well adapted to the culture of wine and silks, and it only needs experienced workment to develope the capabilities of the soil, which will render us entirely independent of foreign nations for wines and silks, which can be produced in this country as plentifully and as cheaply as in Italy. He refers to Hon. George C. Marsh, American Consul at Turin, as a guarantor of his ability to perform what he proposes. The Agricultural Bureau having no authority to engage in enterprises of this kind, cannot entertain the proposition, but it is a matter well worthy the attention of capitalists.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING PENSIONS.—The following decisions have been rendered at the Pension Bureau:

A soldier discharged on account of a disease under which he was laboring when he entered the service, is not entitled to a pension.

Actual rank in the line regulates the amount of pension, and not brevet rank.—This rule applies to aid-de-camps, adjutants and others.

If any injury results from the fault of the soldier, he is not entitled to a pension.

A widow,s pension ceases if she marries. The minor children, under sixteen years of age, if any, are entitled from the day of the marriage.

No one while in the receipt of pay or emoluments as an officer or soldier of the army can be placed on the pension list. The pension will not commence until the party is discharged.

A minor disabled in the service does not lose his right to a pension, although he may subsequently have been discharged because of being a minor.

A seaman was taken prisoner, and attempted to escape, for which he was severely punished by the enemy, and thereby disabled. It is held that the disability was contracted while in "the line of his duty," and for which he is entitled to a pension.

The pension of a minor child ceases on arriving at the age of sixteen years.

LORD RUSSELL and Mr. Gladstone each have a son for whom the fathers were anxious to secure seats in the British Parliament. The former sent his son to Leeds, where he made a silly speech and was defeated. Gladstone did better. He took his son to a desired constituency, showed him to the independent voters, made a very sensible speech himself, while "young hopeful" wisely held his tongue, and the result was a triumphant success, but his father was himself defeated in his own district. He might have fared better had the son made the speech then for him.

AN IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.—We learn that the Commissioner of Pensions has decided that persons disabled by wounds received in battle while temporally serving with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, since March 4, 1864, but not regularly enlisted, and the widows, dependent mothers or sisters, or minor children under sixteen years of age, or those who, serving in like manner, have been or may be killed, are entitled, on satisfactory proof, to the benefit of the act of July 14, 1862, on the conditions therein prescribed. Proof of service, in cases arising under the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period and circumstances of such service.—Proof as to the disability or death of a person so serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers is practicable. If the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate must be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

POWER OF THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.—A recent work, "The Great Governing Families of England," says:

England is governed, in times of excitement, by its people; in quiet times, by its aristocracy, from whom a careful analysis shows that the thirty-one families at this moment supply one hundred and ten members, or a clear working fourth of the English House of Commons, who have, in fact, as great a direct power as the whole kingdom of Ireland, double that of scotland, five times that of London, as much as that of London and the forty next greatest cities. When we have added the great Irish and the great Scotch proprietors, it will be found that sixty families supply, and for generations have supplied, one-third of the House of Commons, one-third of the ultimate governing power for an empire which includes a fourth of the human race.

If recent arrivals from English sources are to be credited the Mexican question will soon meet with a solution very much like a dissolution. Not finding the ancestral halls of the Montezuma favorable to his health, the Emperor went to Puebla, but although on his arrival the streets were full of people, not a hand or voice was raised in his welcome except from some English contracters on the Vera Cruz Railway. From the moment of his entrance into a country he did not understand, and the politics of which were a puzzle to much nearer spectaters than the Austrian pretender, he has experienced the fate of those who heartily embrace no side, and is hated by all. He has neglected the Liberals, who were mainly instrumental in bringing him thither, and has not reformed any of the clerical, abuses under which the country groans.

To an American the eye-sights now exhibited at Brownsville, Texas, are very novel, and show a want of the go-a-head, labor-saving propensities of Young America. Think of a man harnessing himself to a barrel filled with water, and pulling it over the city for delivery to customers, or fastening on to the back of a diminutive jackass about as much wood as an able-bodied man could carry in his arms, when the same animal could draw ten times as much in some sort of a vehicle. The ladies are supplied with dress goods, ribbons laces, boots, shoes, pins and combs, by big, two-fisted fellows, who carry these things from house to house on their shoulders or in baskets, and who would be doing their oppressed country great service in the ranks of Cortinas and Juarez.

THE way they erect towns in the oil regions looks as if the Petrolians were addicted to the "sudden." At Rouseville, recently a large block of stores, offices, &c., was erected in eight days. Pit Hole was located, organized and made a flourishing town of four hundred buildings and a thousand inhabitants in the short space of three weeks.—They have all the accompaniment of hotels, telegraph, post office, and are talking of a railroad. The projected railroad from Titusville to Union will cost $400,000; the distance is twenty-three miles, and they are going to construct it in ninety days.

A Washington county paper says: "After a good deal of hesitation, the wool trade of our county has at last opened, though as yet the crop is going off slowly. Up until within the last week or so, buyers and producers were so far apart that no sales were made; but since that we have heard of several thousand pounds being bought at prices ranging from fifty to ninety cents, according to quality."

The whole number of soldiers' orphans admitted to the schools provided for them, in Bucks county, up to the first of July, was eight hundred and fifty-seven, sixty-five of this number being at the school at Quakertown. The vacation will commence on the 28th of July, and the schools will re-open on the 4th of September.

THE notorious forger, Colonel J. Buchanan Cross, whose exploit in forgery, and his desperate efforts to escape from the Philadelphia Penitentiary by means of false papers, caused so much excitement some years ago, will be discharged next month, his term of five years expiring on the 18th. He has been employed in making cane-seat chairs since his confinement.

TIME'S WRIGGLING.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "Jeff Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff Davis is in prison awaiting trial for his life, and his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi for their own benefit.

MOST of the leading secessionists in Europe, who were so wondrous proud at the beginning of the war, are now extremely hard up. Mason is living upon charity in London, and Slidell, who for a long while had the credit of possessing untold chests of dollars, is a pensioner upon his father-in-law.

THE Northern Central Railway Company have contributed two thousand five hundred dollars to assist the borough of York to pay the assessment made upon the citizens by the Rebel General Early during the last Rebel raid in this State.

IT is cool to speak of snow falling in Missouri, not very distant from St. Louis, on the 18th of this month, but such is the fact. The Franklin county *News* gives the evidence of the fact, that snow fell in Washington, Mo., on the day named. It must have been refreshing.

IN addition to the heavy column of cavalry now on its march through Texas, from twelve to fifteen thousand infantry are now making their appearance on the Rio Grande, preparatory to assuming the position of emigrants with arms and utensils necessary for their own protection.

AMONG a number of confederates who since the termination of the war have left Europe and taken up their abode in Canada, is John Y. Mason, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator and more recently the accredited Commissioner of the late Confederate Government in London, Mr. Mason is now residing with his family at St. Catharine's.

THERE is a general arrival throughout the State of Skedaddlers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to remind them that by President Lincoln,s proclamation, made in pursuance of act of Congress, all deserters who fail to report before May 1st 1865, are forever disfranchised as American citizens.

The Deseret *News* announces the death of James Duane Doty, Governor of Utah, who expired at Great Salt Lake City on the 13th of June. The deceased was a little over sixty-five years old.

MARRIED

On Sabbath evening, July 30, 1865, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. ELIAS SNOWBERGER to Miss MARGARET SMITH, both of St. Clair tp.

DIED.

On the 23d of July, EMMA CATHARINE, daughter of Adam Imler of Bedford township, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 22 days.

On the 25th of July, Mrs. ANN ELIZA STAIR, wife of — Stair, and daughter of Mr. Russell of Bedford township, aged 24 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

On the 24th inst., Mr. ABRAHAM IMLER, aged 71 years, 6 months, and 14 days.

Mr. Imler was in the field raking hay when he suddenly fell dead. He leaves to mourn their loss, an aged wife, a daughter, and son-in-law, three brothers, together with other relatives and a large circle of friends.

At Wilmington, N. C., on the 2nd day of March, 1865, EDMUND SCHELL WRIGHT, son of J. H. Wright, of St. Clair tp., aged 21 years and some months.

Charles C. and Edmund S. Wright enlisted in the town of Bedford, on the 4th day of March, 1864, under Captain Evans, Cc. A., 184th Reg't. P. V. The boys participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, where Charles was slightly wounded in the breast with a ball. A few days after they were both captured, with nearly all their company and taken to Richmond, Va., and from thence to Andersonville, where they remained during the summer and suffered extremely from starvation and camp disease. From thence they were removed to Millen, in Georgia, where they were separated, Charles was sent to Baldwin, in Florida, and Edmund to Florence, in South Carolina. The latter remained at Florence until February last, when he was sent to Goldsboro', and there parolled, on the 26th of the same month. He was sent from thence to Wilmington and there died from starvation and exhaustion. Charles was released at Baldwin, Florida, about the 3d of last May, and reached home in a very bad state of health.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
mar3:6m

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broway, N.Y.
mar3:6m

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 4.

Flour	$7.50a8.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

New Advertisements.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT YOU OUGHT TO,

That we have just received a choice assortment of

PLUG AND FINE CUT

CHEWING TOBACCO;

ALSO,

SMOKING TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

of celebrated brands and flavor.

Try our Segars and be convinced that they are of a superior quality for the price.

Aug. 4.:2m. G. R. & W. OSTER.

$10 REWARD.—Strayed away from the subscriber, residing in Newry, Blair co., Pa., on Friday morning, July 28, 1865, a SORREL MARE, six years old, hind feet white, bald face, and a letter C branded under the mane. The above reward will be paid for her delivery at Newry.

Aug. 4.-2t* F. McCOY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT,
Aug. 4.-6t. Administrator.

STRAYS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in South Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., on the 17th day of July, 1865, two stray MULES, ONE HORSE, and ONE MARE, both of a dun color, and supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. K. BASSLER.
Waterside, Pa., July 28tt.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county,
June 23. *Executors of F. B. Statler, dec'd.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM.
June 23.* Adm'r.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its exhibition on SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY,

Any information desired by persons intending to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER, Sec'y.
Norristown, July 14. 1865:3t

GENTLEMEN

Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. TMOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14:6t. Administrator

NOTICE.

Whereas the Indenture binding JACOB R FLUCK to S. F. SHOUP of Liberty township, is by mutual consent, annulled and made void forever, all persons are hereby notified not to trust or harbor said Jacob R. Fluck on my account.

Liberty tp., July 28, 1865:1t* S. F. SHOUP.

NEW GROCERY and NOTION STORE.

BLOODY RUN AHEAD!

C. T. BLAKE would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

Such as ribbons, flowers, hoop-skirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, collars, neck-ties, perfumery, ladies boots and shoes; in connection with a large assortment of TINWARE. Also, STOVE-PIPE constantly on hand.

Having purchased at low rates, he offers special inducements to buyers.

Bloody Run, July 28, 1865.-3m*

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEARS, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,66Pyr.

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Peight saw-mill tract," containing 163 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,

GLASGOW, Wednesday, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29.
KANGAROO, Wednesday, Aug 2.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to Geo. F. Steel, Esq., Liberty tp., who is also authorized to receive money due.

July 21:6t JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of JOHN JACKSON DIBERT, late of West Providence township, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH R. IMLER,
July 21:6t. Residing in Bedford tp.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Assessment Lists for 1865, and the Income of 1864, in Bedford county, will be open for inspection at the offices of the different Assistant Assessors in this county, for *fifteen days* from the date of this notice; and that appeals, if any, will be received *in writing*, as the law requires, by THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Bedford, at any time before the 3d of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the appeal. R. G. HARPER,
Assessor 16th Dist. Pa.
Gettysburg, July 18, 1865.-2t.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.

Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.

ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.
june16:*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANDREW SHAWLIS, late of St. Clair township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

June 22.* JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
EXPRESS.	P. M.	MAIL. A. M.		MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	5 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Le

Farm, Garden & Household.

A Chapter on Hints.

Much of our knowledge is from the briefest hints, which are often received in a most unexpected manner. The most valuable inventions have been the result of a casual remark or observation. The drain tile was derived from a hint of a gardner. The team engine was said to have been hinted at by the steam from a tea-kettle, while the valves were made to work by machinery from the hint given by the boy who tended them, and made them work by a string attached to the machine in order that he could play.

If we notice the manner in which we read an agricultural paper, we shall find that we catch a hint here and a hint there, and we may think ourselves abundantly rewarded if we can find one good hint a week in that direction. There is another way in which we receive hints, and that is directly from others. A farmer has heard some new method of managing his affairs which he thinks an improvement over the old method, and immediately writes it out briefly for the *Farmer*, and his neighbors all receive the benefit of it. We never go into a machine shop of any kind, without catching some new hint worth remembering. Some apparently unimportant remark is made in the presence of a boy. It is a *hint* to him. He catches it, and his whole future course for life is shaped by it.

But few of the important events of our lives are made up from mature deliberation. It is quite as likely to be the result of a hint caught hold of in a second of time, while we make the deliberation afterwards. We are a great believer in hints, and almost any one may be valuable if rightly improved. There is said to be a *best* way for doing everything, and we must generally ascertain the best way from some hint which we receive from others. Hence the advantage of visiting the operations of the man who is successful in business, and collecting such hints as may aid us in our labors in the same direction. Neighbor Jones says that he always visits his prosperous neighbor over the way every winter, just for the purpose of hearing something new, or, in other words, of catching some valuable hints about farming, and this is one secret of neighbor Jones' success in farming. He argues in this way: "If my neighbor can cut two and a half tons of hay to the acre, and raise a sure crop of corn every year, there is no reason why I should not do as well as he." —*Maine Farmer.*

Horse Power.

Many have but an erroneous idea of the drawing power of a horse. Some, probably have no idea that approaches correctness. The strength of different horses undoubtedly various a great deal, but in calculating the power of an engine the horsepower is estimated as equivalent to a force capable of raising or moving 150 pounds 20 miles a day at the rate of two and a half miles an hour. This seems small, but experiments have actually shown the power of the farm horses in this country to be considerably less.

On a level road or floor the horse is ordinarily as strong as five men; but up a steep incline the man has the advantage, for it has been found that a man can rise a steep hill with a load where it would be out of the power of a horse to climb. A man of ordinary strength, placed in a position to exert his strength to the greatest advantage, can apply more power than a horse in drawing from a point two feet above the ground. It requires a heavy pair of horses to exert a force of five hundred pounds, in such a position.

As the horse's speed increases his power of draught diminishes very greatly till it becomes very difficult for him to move his own weight. On soft roads the draught is not so much affected by the speed, and the resistance is very little, if any, greater in a trot than in a walk, but a carriage on a dry hard pavement requires one half greater force when propelled in a trot than in a walk.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Kitchen Manures.

One of the amusing inconsistencies of agricultural existence is the fact that one—one!—why, hundreds and thousands indulge in the practice—purchase a bag or barrel of some advertised mercantile manure in town, at an expense of from three to ten dollars, haul it twelve miles, at a cost of five dollars, and while they are doing this, actually throw away a home fertilizer of double the value, that might be saved and prepared for application at a cost of seventy-five cents.

For all manurial purposes where any of the ordinary garden vegetables, melons, grape-vines and fruit trees are sought to be benefitted, a barrel of mingled soap suds, greasy dish water, kitchen scrapings and chamber slops is of more worth than a bag of the best Pacific guano ever brought around Cape Horn.

There are always enough old barrels and tubs knocking about often needlessly knocked to pieces at every farm house, to save all such material in. If not, it were better economy to expend five dollars for a few second-hand barrels to store such kitchen offal in, than to let it go utterly to waste, and spend fifteen dollars for some mercantile adulteration of not a quarter of the value.

Age of Sheep For Mutton.

A late English writer says: "A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure should not be killed earlier than five years old, at which age the mutton will be nice and succulent, of a dark color and full of the richest gravy; whereas, if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorless."

This is doubtless true; but when shall we have well-fatted five years old mutton in the United States? Mutton here is coming into favor more and more every year, and there is every inducement, from the high prices that a choice article commands, to meet this growing demand. We ate some Kentucky mutton lately that was really fine—tender, juicy and high flavored; but such mutton cannot be obtained every day at any price. With as fine country as any in the world for sheep-raising, we are lamentably behind the age in developing its capacities, and obliged to continue] eating mutton of third rate quality.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a
Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,
With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine
YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,
of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,
ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,
in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.
Also,
A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,
Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to
DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.
May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.
The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the gay, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23:3m Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;
to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.
He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,
and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call
He is prepared to
MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER
in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.
In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to
"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.
☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!
Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!
The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.
May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.
10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods,
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests.
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Necktics, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtee in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other nies.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,
Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.
So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.
Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.
Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.
Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at
CRAMERS'
A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. Two To Six
BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,
however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.
THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following
SYMPTOMS:
Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*
Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., L.L. D., *Brooklyn.*
"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*
The Specific Pill
Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.
GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES
The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,
THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at		$235
Combined do	with Reel	225
Do. do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower		185
No. 2 or Junior Mower		160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.
June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.
D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
ap17:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.
A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO.
A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.
ALSO,
60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO,
166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.
ALSO,
160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.
ALSO,
Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."
ALSO,
160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.
ALSO,
Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal. These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepre ventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.
By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)
The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.
Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.
The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains Two Hundred Acres good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.
Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.
No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.
The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:
1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.
4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.
5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.
The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.
In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.
It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.
The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.
President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)
100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.
To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.
AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.
SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100.00
100	Gold Watches	60.00
200	Ladies' Watches	35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to $25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to 15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to 12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to 8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to 8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to 8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to 8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to 8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to 6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to 8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to 6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to 7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to 9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to 6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to 6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to 15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to 10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to 10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to 6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.
By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.
In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.
SECURE A CERTIFICATE!
There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!
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